Amendments to the Claims

1. (Previously presented) A method comprising:
contacting a preparation of a recombinant soluble form of a TNF-receptor that has been produced by mammalian cells with a reduction/oxidation coupling reagent, at a pH of about 7 to about 11, and isolating a fraction of the preparation of the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor with a desired conformation.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the recombinant protein contains at least two domains.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein at least one domain of the protein has a stable conformation, and at least one domain of the protein has an unstable conformation.

Claims 4 and 5 are cancelled.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor is a Fc fusion protein.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 6 wherein the preparation of the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor has been purified from a Protein A or Protein G column.

Claim 8 is cancelled

9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the pH is from about 7 to about 10.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the pH is about 7.6 to about 9.6.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the pH is about 8.6.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the reduction/oxidation coupling reagent comprises glutathione.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein the ratio of reduced glutathione to oxidized glutathione is about 1:1 to about 100:1.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the reduction/oxidation coupling reagent comprises cysteine.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the contacting step is performed for about 4 to about 16 hours.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the contacting step is performed at about 25°C.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the contacting step is performed at about 4°C.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the contacting step is quenched by acidification.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the isolating step comprises one or more chromatography steps.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the protein concentration of the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor is from about 0.5 to about 10 mg/ml.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the ratio of reducing thiols in the reduction/oxidation coupling reagent to disulfide bonds in the protein is about 320:1 to about 64,000:1 (reducing thiols: disulfide bond).

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising formulating the fraction of the preparation of the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor with the desired conformation in a sterile bulk form.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising formulating the fraction of the preparation of the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor with the desired conformation in a sterile unit dose form.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the desired conformation has a higher binding affinity for a cognate ligand of the TNF-receptor.

25. (Currently amended) The method of claim 24 wherein the desired conformation has a higher binding affinity for a TNF.

26. (Original) The method of claim 25 wherein the TNF is TNF-alpha.

27. (Previously presented) A method of promoting a desired conformation of a glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor, the method comprising

contacting a preparation of the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor that contains a mixture of at least two configurational isomers of the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor with a reduction/oxidation coupling reagent for a time sufficient to increase the relative proportion of the desired configurational isomer and

determining the relative proportion of the desired configurational isomer in the mixture.

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor contains at least two domains.

29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 28 wherein at least one domain of the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor has a stable conformation, and at least one domain of the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor has an unstable conformation.

Claims 30 and 31 are cancelled.

32. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor is a Fc fusion protein.

33. (Previously presented) The method of claim 32 wherein the preparation of the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor has been purified from a Protein A or Protein G column.

Claim 34 is cancelled.

35. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the pH is from about 7 to about 10.

36. (Original) The method of claim 35 wherein the pH is about 8.6.

37. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the reduction/oxidation coupling reagent is selected from the group consisting of glutathione, cysteine, DTT (dithiothreitol), 2-mercaptoethanol and dithionitrobenzoate.

38. (Original) The method of claim 37 wherein the reduction/oxidation coupling reagent comprises reduced glutathione.

39. (Original) The method of claim 38 wherein the reduced glutathione is at a concentration of about 1 mM to about 10 mM.

40. (Original) The method of claim 37 wherein the reduction/oxidation coupling reagent comprises reduced cysteine.

41. (Original) The method of claim 37 wherein the ratio of reducing thiols in the reduction/oxidation coupling reagent to disulfide bonds in the protein is about 320:1 to about 64,000:1 (reducing thiols: disulfide bond).

42. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the protein concentration is from about 0.5 to about 10 mg/ml.

43. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the contacting step is performed for about 4 to about 16 hours.

44. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the contacting step is performed at about 25°C.

45. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the contacting step is performed at about 4°C.

46. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the contacting step is quenched by acidification.

47. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the determining step comprises one or more chromatography steps.

48. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the determining step comprises a binding reaction.

49. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27 comprising isolating a fraction of the preparation of the glycosylated recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor with the desired configurational isomer.

50. (Original) The method of claim 49 comprising formulating the desired configurational isomer in a sterile unit dose form.

51. (Previously presened) The method of claim 27 wherein the desired configurational isomer has a higher binding affinity for a cognate ligand of the receptor.

52. (Currently amended) The method of claim 51 wherein the desired configurational isomer has a higher binding affinity for a TNF.

53. (Original) The method of claim 52 wherein the TNF is TNF-alpha.

54. (Previously presented) A method comprising formulating into sterile unit dose form a recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor that has been produced by mammalian cells, contacted with a reduction/oxidation coupling reagent, and isolated from the fraction of the protein with an undesired conformation.

Claim 55 is cancelled.

56. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the contacting step is performed in a solution essentially free of chaotrope.

57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the contacting step is performed in a solution essentially free of chaotrope.

58. (Previously presented) The method of claim 54 wherein the contacting step has been performed in a solution essentially free of chaotrope.

59. (Previously presented) The method of claim 6 wherein the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor is the p75 TNFR.

60. (Previously presented) The method of claim 32 wherein the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor is the p75 TNFR.

61. (Previously presented) The method of claim 54 wherein the recombinant soluble form of the TNF-receptor is the p75 TNFR.